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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 18,868.

號五月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917.

日丁亥歲年六國民華中

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ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.50 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,
General Manager.

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EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.**

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華字日報
THE LARGEST CHINESE PERIODICAL AND
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
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Steel Building Work of every Description.
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COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND	CABLE Laid	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

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The latest addition to our
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Articles is a powder of ex-
ceptional merit.

It has real antiseptic prop-
erties and is wonderfully
soothing to the skin.

1 lb. Size for \$1.00.

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Telephone 16.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
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Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1913.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
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— TELEPHONE 45-51 —
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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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AND

GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

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rooms, Roof Garden.

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P. O. PRUSTER,
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by subscribing to

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IT WHILE AT HOME.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

BRITISH RE-CAPTURE A LOST POST.

LONDON, June 5.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We re-captured the post we lost
during Saturday night to the south-
west of Cherbourg.

We repulsed night raids to the
south-west of La Bassée and in the
neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle.

We entered the enemy's trenches
to the east of Vermelles.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, June 4.
A French communiqué reports:—
The artillery duel became violent
yesterday evening to the north-west of
Froidmont Farm. An enemy attack,
shortly before ten o'clock, on a salient
on our line gained a footing in some of
our advanced elements.

After their bloody defeat yesterday,
the Germans did not renew their
attempts at Valenciennes and Calais.
Plateaux, but confined themselves to a
fairly violent bombardment of our
trenches.

Nine enemy aeroplanes and a captive
balloon were brought down. The
occupants of three aeroplanes, including
three officers were captured.
Enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy
and Dunkirk. There were several
civilian victims at Dunkirk.

NOTED BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, June 4.
It is officially announced that the
airman, Captain Ball, previously
reported as missing, was killed.

SUCCESSFUL BOMB ATTACK AT BRUGES.

LONDON, June 4.
The Admiralty announces that the
Commodore at Dunkirk carried out
a bomb attack last night on the
Bruges Dock and Canal with good
results.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, June 4.
An Italian official message states:
The enemy artillery became more
intense to the east of Gorizia and
extended it from Vertebona to the
coast. It was particularly violent at
San Marco and upon the Domo and
Faiti lines and to the eastward of
Flondar. We replied effectively stop-
ping the attacks. The enemy pen-
etrated the western slopes of San
Marco but our reinforcements
severely drove them back.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, June 4.
A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports:—
Our scouts are mounting four rows of
wire entanglements at Newmossor, in
the direction of Kovel, dispersed the
barrier guard.
We also penetrated the entangle-
ments and drove out the enemy from
their trenches in the region of Pnev in
the Carpathians.

THE FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

ROME, June 4.
A proclamation was issued in Argy-
rocastro yesterday establishing the in-
dependence and unity of all Albania
under the Italian protectorate.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, June 4.
Forty-nine Norwegian ships, of a
total tonnage of 75,597 tons, were sunk
in May, and 21 lives were lost.
[Since the beginning of the year
Norway has lost about 250 ships represent-
ing a total tonnage of well over 1,000
tons.]

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 4.
News from Petrograd continues to
be confusing.

The latest report is that Russian
warships are en route to Petrograd
in order that their crews may demand
a re-election of the Council of Work-
men's and Soldiers' Delegates, which
they allege consists of little Bour-
geois, and also the handing over of
the Tsar.

THE REASSURING FEATURES.

In connection with the confused
and conflicting news from Petrograd
it is important to remember that
there is no censorship, hence all
sorts of reports with which Petrograd
is filled, and which, in the present
constantly changing conditions, may
be cabled unhindered. The reassur-
ing features are M. Kerensky's recep-
tion by the armies and his speeches
in connection with them, and also
the fact that the Peasants' Congress
has shown itself strong against a
separate peace and have overwhelm-
ingly elected men like M. Kerensky
to its Executive, while extremists
like Makhin, Gorky and M. Lenin
only polled a few votes.

On the other hand, reports from
Cronstadt and also reports regarding
the economic situation, are somewhat
disquieting. Cronstadt is filled with
extremists and visionaries who, led
by a youthful "Chemist" student
named Lanning, threaten to land
sailors in Petrograd and to overthrow
the Government. The latter, how-
ever, supported by the Council of
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates,
is determined not to flinch and is
confident of gaining the upper hand.

AMERICAN COMMISSION REACHES RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, June 3.
It is learned that an American
Commission, headed by Mr. Ellhu
Boog, has arrived in Russia.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE AGAINST CONVEYING PACIFISTS.

LONDON, June 4.
The Executive of the National
Seamen's and Firemen's Union has
passed a resolution refusing to per-
mit its members to man any vessel
conveying pacifists to Stockholm or
Petrograd unless they sign a guar-
antee that they will insist upon
restitution for the murder of the
Allied seamen and the destruction of
Allied ships by U. Boats.
The Union has instructed Mr. Tom
Mann to proceed to Petrograd to
submit its views.

VENEZUELA AND A GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE.

WASHINGTON, June 3.
The Venezuelan Minister denies
that Germany has overthrown Vene-
zuelan control of the island of
Martha. He says that Vene-
zuela is benevolently neutral to the
United States and will never grant
a submarine base to Germany.

A "NAVY WEEK."

TO BENEFIT A SAILORS' FUND.

LONDON, June 3.
It has been arranged to hold a
Navy Week from July 23 to 28.
There will be entertainments
throughout the United Kingdom and
the proceeds will be devoted to a
sailors' fund.

(Continued on Page 4.)

INTIMATIONS

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 5th several important alterations will be made in the Time Table. NEW TIMING OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

Down	Up
Leave Canton 7.25 11.25 4.10	Arrive Kowloon 8.00 12.10 3.30

Saturdays and Sundays only. Important alterations have also been made in the local train service. For further particulars see time tables which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,
WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon Canton Railway.
Hongkong, June 2, 1917. 1853

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to 30th June, 1917. The price of issue is 85%. The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation. The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922. The loan may be redeemed at par after the 20th March, 1927. Coupons are payable half yearly on the 20th March and the 20th September. Interest on the loan runs from the 20th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue. Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange. Applications will be wired to Petrograd to telegraphical charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS
PIANOS FOR
SALE OR
HIRE.
CASH OR
CREDIT.
TUNING & REPAIRING—
A SPECIALITY.

15, Des Vieux Road. TEL. 1322.

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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibak Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 401.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

Immediately, SECOND OFFICER.

Apply—
MARINE DEPARTMENT,
The Asiatic Petroleum Co.,
(South China) Ltd.,
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1853

DON'T LET SLIP SO GOOD AN OPPORTUNITY.
CLEARANCE SALE

From June 1st
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
GREAT DISCOUNTS
on
JAPANESE FINE ART OBJECTS
H. MATSUNAGA,
11 d'Aguilar St.
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1858

HONGKONG-KOBE TICKET FOR SALE

FIRST CLASS TICKET from Hongkong to Kobe for sale. \$50.00. Advertiser unable to make use of same. Apply, "Ticket", c/o CHINA MAIL OFFICE, Hongkong, May 30, 1917. 1856

STOCK TAKING SALE

A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.
D. CHELLAHAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, tulle, plain fancy Voiles and gaudy ivory wares and gold Jewellery at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.
Indian Persian Tiaras and Velvet Carpets reduced 20%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.
D. CHELLAHAM,
38-40 Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1864

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMSHIP USE.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Pans and Lifting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

VICTORIA. J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Residents in the Colony for ten years. He has a good command of English and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 124, Wellington Street, 1st floor.

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

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A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM

MADE IN LONDON BY ALL CHEMISTS

"VALO"

THE NEW VIRGINIAN

CIGARETTE.

MAGNUM
SIZE.

Packed
in patent
airtight tins
of 50.

Medium Strength
Delicious Flavour.

This advertisement is issued by—

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

BRITISH BRAVERY AT GAZA.

ARMOURD CARS BEAT ARMY OF 5,000.

WELSH AND NEW ZEALANDERS PLAY A GREAT PART.

From W. T. MASSIE.

With the Desert Column, near Gaza, March 27.

For two days the troops of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force have been engaged in the Turkish in the neighbourhood of Gaza, one of the oldest of Bible cities.

The fog was deeply unfortunate, for it prevented the commencement of the development of the attack till 10 o'clock.

Time was the essence of the day's business, as Turkish reinforcements were within 15 miles.

The delay, however short, was of infinite value to the enemy. Another two hours of daylight yesterday and the whole town would have been ours.

The position, one of formidable strength, was held by seven Turkish infantry battalions. The artillery was mostly served by Austrian gunners. We knew the attack would be fully resisted.

From the most favoured point of observation I had a splendid view of the battle. The town of Gaza was visible in the background, red roofs and white-washed houses enclosed by lemon and olive groves, towering above all, the minaret of the mosque, formerly the old Church of St. John, founded by Knights Templars in the twelfth century and taken from them by Saladin. I could also see Alimantar, the high mound upon which Samson carried the doors and posts of Gaza.

The artillery preparation was an inspiring sight. Bursts of shrapnel smouldered the cerulean blue, high explosive shells raised clouds and lifted vast quantities of earth from the enemy's entrenchments.

I could see the infantry march to the attack, taking advantage of every bit of dead ground, rushing across the open, dropping to whatever cover Mother Earth afforded when faced by bursts of machine-gun fire, pushing forward valiantly whenever an opportunity offered.

GALLANT WELSH TERRITORIALS.

I regret I could not see and describe how these gallant Welsh Territorials engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand grips in the bewildering maze of zigzags; but as they conquered a crafty foe, famed for his powers of defence, we know they behaved in a manner worthy of the race.

These Welshmen moved from the south-east and east, and met very strong opposition. Reinforced about 1 o'clock by a portion of Anzacs and Yeomanry, they were ordered to clear the Turkish north-east to assist the infantry attacks, they began to take the trenches at 4.30 and the infantry took their objective in the evening.

The New Zealanders got to close quarters, towards house, and had desperate fighting till the close approach of reinforcements of the enemy necessitated a cavalry withdrawal, being between two fires. This was accomplished without casualties before morning.

During this afternoon the Turks made a tremendous effort to break through our line to the east. For two hours I witnessed a magnificent effort to resist. The artillery shrapnel ranged perfectly and smashed the line of attackers, and with the infantry and machine-guns must have caused heavy losses to the enemy.

Where all the troops did so well it is difficult to mention particular instances. Anzacs, yeomanry and infantry all did magnificently.

Of many deeds which will stir Britons' blood I will describe two, though they are not the only gallant efforts worthy of record.

NEW ZEALANDERS TAKE GUNS.

One concerns the New Zealanders. A brigade was ordered to assist the infantry attack. At 4.30, with Yeomanry, they took an important ridge, and proceeded across flats, strongly opposed by the enemy in pits behind dense papyrus hedged, very deadly obstacles, but quickly carried them.

The New Zealanders went on, got into position, rushed an enemy battery, captured 200 men and howitzers, which the enemy made frequent desperate attempts to regain, and finally the enemy gunners.

Some infantry got into a country house, a hundred yards off, and endeavored to prevent the removal of the guns. The New Zealanders refused to

leave the guns, loaded them, and used them against the house until it was demolished and the occupants killed.

The Turkish infantry tried to rush the guns, but were driven off with the bayonet.

Darkness now set in, and the New Zealanders were ordered to retire, but would not come away without the guns. They brought them back to our lines this morning.

The New Zealanders' casualties during the day were two killed and 20 wounded. They took 225 prisoners and probably killed and wounded as many more.

CARS BREAK THROUGH AN ARMY.

Another instance of dashing bravery relates to the work of the armoured cars. Armoured cars sent out yesterday afternoon to assist to keep off 5,000 reinforcements from the Huj area co-operated so well that the whole of the enemy were held up at a critical period.

When it became dark the cars retired, with an officer walking in front to find a practicable path over much broken country. They proceeded at a walking pace for four hours, when the crews were given a sleep till 4 o'clock this morning. Then they made ready to proceed to our lines through waterless country.

An officer went ahead in an unarmoured car to reconnoitre, and saw at once he was confronted with a large body of enemy outposts, only 100 yards ahead, who immediately opened fire.

He abandoned the staff car, ran to the armoured car, and ordered an attack.

This proved to be an amazing feat of eight cars against 5,000 infantry and artillery. The cars pushed forward, having to find path over rough ground full of deep holes.

The enemy tried with all their might to stop the armoured cars, but the latter fought sometimes in line, sometimes in column, mowed down the Turks at ranges of between 25 and 300 yards, and got through the whole 5,000 Turks in two hours, with one killed, four wounded, inflicting at a conservative estimate 350 casualties.

After they got within our lines the bullet marks on the tarrets showed that Turkish musketry is not always bad. It is marvellous the crews suffered so little.

PTE. JONES'S MESSAGE TO HEAVEN.

The following story appears in the Parish Magazine of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, City.

"Private Jones was a lonely soldier interned in Germany. He was very hungry, and had no friends to send him parcels. He took his faith in both hands, and wrote the following letter: 'Dear God—I am starving. Please send me £10.'

"This was placed in an envelope, and addressed 'God, Heaven.' The German officers, knowing neither the person nor the place, forwarded it to the British War Office. The officials were so touched by the appeal that they collected £22 amongst themselves, and sent it to Private Jones. In due course an acknowledgment was received, addressed as before, and it ran thus:

"Dear God—I am grateful for the £22, but this time you send me some thing, whatever you do, don't send it through that War Office. They, nabbed

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI COSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.)

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	KIND OF TIDE	SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON							
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	177	17	17	7	7	7
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571	177	17	17	7	7	7
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	522	177	17	17	7	7	7
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	222	177	17	17	7	7	7
TAL-KOW-KEE							
Compass Slip, No. 1	407	177	17	17	7	7	7
ASSHORE							
Slip No. 1, Asshore	127	177	17	17	7	7	7
Slip No. 2, Asshore	127	177	17	17	7	7	7

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Sold by Chemists and Stores.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

Upbolstered Suites, Armchairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Hand in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Large Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 30, 1917. 1895

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Encyclopaedia Britannica with Atlas and Index, in thirty-five Volumes, half Morocco, with revolving Teakwood Bookcase, etc., cost \$200.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1899

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

THURSDAY,

the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ABOUT SIXTY DOZEN PAIRS LADIES' SILK HOSE VARIOUS COLOURS.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1861

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

THURSDAY,

the 7th June, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Brass Flower Vases on Stands, Jardinières, Vases, Candlesticks, Buddhas, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Flower Vases, Wall Platers, Imitation Old Bronze Vases, etc., etc.

A few lots of Enamelled Soup and Milk Pans.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1890

CAN YOU THREAD A NEEDLE

Holding The Thread In Inch From The End? Not To Be Able To Do This Is A Sign Of An Overwrought Nervous Condition

THERE is only one way to correct this. You must reach the cause of the trouble. Just because your hand trembles it does not follow that the trouble lies directly in the nerves of the hand. The body is full of what is known as "sympathetic nerves." Many persons are not aware that such nerves exist. They do not know that nothing goes on in any part of the body that every other part does not instantly "know of." The closeness of this sympathy is familiarly illustrated by headaches, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., when the part that hurts may not be the seat of the trouble at all. Almost every case of sleeplessness, nervousness, even dyspepsia, is a "sympathetic strike" by brain, nerves and stomach, induced by the lowering of the general health. In cases of this kind nothing is more grateful than the help and strengthening powers of a remarkable discovery called Sargol. Sargol Tablets are a careful combination of valuable nerve and strength feeding elements that aim to reach and revitalize with strengthening power the entire system. Their action is quick and unmistakable. Try Sargol Tablets to-day. Make the test for yourself and see if this is not so. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and other reliable chemists in Hongkong sell them.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 9th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising:—

A variety of Dress Material including Blue and White Serge and Alpaca, Prints, Holland White Linen, etc., Drill, etc., Chamberpans, Blankets, Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, etc., etc.

A few Boxes Sazengers Tennis Balls

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1862

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 11th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong Via:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1898.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Princes Buildings,

Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

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Hongkong, May 8, 1917. 1777

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makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.50.

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 21.

THE HUNS AND THEIR DEED.

The horrible details published smugly by German papers like the Lokai-Anzeiger of Berlin, and reproduced by papers here, as to the disposal of the Germans killed in battle, have shocked even those who knew something of the Hun brutality. But the gentle Prussians are apparently quite pleased with themselves over it.

It is described how a company has been formed and is making a profit out of the ghastly business of collecting the thousands of German corpses, and boiling them down. The fat is used to provide glycerine, and to make soap, and the residue is used for fertilisers and to feed pigs. The pigs in their turn provide pork for the Huns at home and so the wheel of horror turns full circle. As one playful commentator puts it:—

"Imperial Caesar, turned to clay, Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

But German "dead," beyond the reach of hope.

Are turned by living Kultur into soap.

When these facts—which are beyond question—reach the Turks and other Moslem dupes of German imperialism it will be interesting to see the result. Mr. Alfred Sae, the Chinese Ambassador, told an interviewer that his own countrymen would regard the creation of this "Corpse Conversion Factory" as an almost incredible abomination.

"When I heard it," he said, "I was horrified and could scarcely believe such a thing possible."

In China we have a very special respect and reverence for the dead. "There any desecration of the graves, any disturbance of the bodies of those who have gone to their last rest, is a very grave crime."

We venerate our ancestors and reverence their memory. With such feelings for the bodies of the dead, we cannot but regard the German desecration with a very special horror.

SPRING AT LAST.

We have had to wait for Spring a long time, but there are signs of it at last, after the coldest and stormiest opening to April in the memory of this generation. The fanciful pretend to see an omen in the fact that the first really completely Spring-like day, which was yesterday, was also America Day in London—in celebration of the entry of the United States into the war—and also almost coincided with the fine progress of the Anglo-French forces in France. No body now thinks that the Germans are retiring on their own volition. So rapid have been the British advances, and so thunderous the French blows, that Hindenburg has had to recall troops from the Russian and Italian fronts, with the result that the Bulgarians and the Austrians are once more in the doldrums.

A professional man who has just escaped from Germany tells me the spirit of the people is nothing like what it was. They are now making bread from turnips, and if we can force allged with our men and guns, and at the same time apply the blockade strictly, we shall force the Hohenzollerns out of business before the summer is out.

Having mentioned America Day, I ought to add that Americans in London are quite delighted with the fact that they no longer have to apologise for the attitude of their country. They turned out to cheer the King and Queen and their own Ambassador in great force, and the scene in St. Paul's, where a great service of dedication was held, could have been allotted three times over.

There is no question that the speeches of Dr. Paine, the American Ambassador and of Mr. Lloyd George, at the American Luncheon Club a few days ago, have made a widespread impression, and the quotations from the German papers show that the shafts reached their mark.

STILL MORE MEN.

The weeding out process is still going on, and shortly we shall be having much restricted public service, such as the delivery of parcels, supplies, racehorses and hunters and pleasure horses generally, we are told, must be put down, because they eat too much. Only those needed for breeding purposes, or for use, can

be retained. The same applies to dogs and poultry. Utility and national service is to be the cry in the animal world as well as among humans. Even the men classified as C1, 2, or 3, who have all along been given to understand that the most they would have to do would be home service, are now told that as service behind the lines abroad is no more arduous than at home, they will be utilised in France.

The use of negro labourers in France has been so successful that it has been decided to organise companies of Cape coloured drivers with a number of artificers, for service at the front. The officers and N.C.O.s will be European. The loyalty of the natives of South Africa has already received a fine tribute from General Botha, and he mentioned that already 600 have given their lives to the Empire, chiefly in the torpedoing of the transport Mendi in the Channel.

MORE HOSPITAL SHIPS.

True to their vile instincts, the Germans are still torpedoing hospital ships, though, thanks to the bravery of rescuers and the nursing staffs, the loss of life among the wounded has so far been small. But the loss of life among the hospital staffs, including the nurses who have valiantly gone out from comfortable homes to succour the stricken, has been considerable. Hence forth, it is announced, medical men are to be called up, to treat the wounded in France and thus save the sea risks.

A COMPARISON.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle makes a fitting comparison of the armies. He reminds the world how completely the British soldiers have mastered the Germans in the war, a fact which stands in special prominence from the foolish gibe of the Kaiser and the sneers of the German Press in the early days of the conflict.

"In prisoners we have at least double," he says, "the British prisoners in Germany being about 34,000 in number, while we have close upon 70,000 Germans."

Only during the Mons retreat have the Germans taken any considerable number of prisoners from us. Our losses during that week came to nearly 15,000 men. On the other hand, on the Marne, at Loos, again and again on the Somme, on the Aisne, and now at Arras and the Vinny Ridge, we have made captures.

The comparison of captured guns is even more remarkable. Our losses during the Mons retreat may be put at about 60, the great majority of which were at the glorious defeat of Le Cateau. Afterwards, the guns which we have lost could be counted on the fingers of one's hands. There were two at La Bassée in October, 1914, four heavy guns in the poison gas action of April 23rd, 1915, and possibly one or two at various times, but the total could not possibly exceed 70. Against this, we have up to date taken about 260 in the present fighting, and 140 in the fighting on the Somme. Eight were taken in the Battery 1 action and four by the cavalry next day. Six were taken by the Lincoln on September 9th, and about a dozen others, mostly disabled, during the Marne retreat. Twenty one were taken at Loos. Altogether, therefore, our total amounts approximately to 400 guns, as against 70 which we have lost.

In some neutral countries it may not yet be understood that the German soldier has found his master. The superstition of Prussian supremacy never rested upon any very firm basis, and now it has been destroyed for ever.

Giving our enemies credit for all the military virtues which they undoubtedly possess, it has none the less been clearly shown that brave slaves led by clever ferals can and will be beaten by freemen led by gentlemen.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

With the calling up of even the reserved men, trade for home or export becomes more difficult for the present. Influential buyers state that several manufacturers in the Midlands and elsewhere are notifying their clients that unclassified orders for the general export trade which have been on their books since last year must now be regarded as cancelled. The argument adduced is that under the new Government regulations they are under an obligation to deal exclusively with business supported by priority classification under A or B. "I am told," writes a correspondent, "that this position

is successfully repudiated by some of their customers," who decline to accept notice of cancellation on the ground that they have previously agreed to an intimation that such orders could be booked only on condition of delivery as soon as possible. The Board of Trade, it may be noted, has under consideration the issue of a general order requiring export orders in certain selected trades to be given priority over home trade business, but no such order is anticipated in the immediate future.

By the way, the official announcement is made this week that the King has granted a Charter to the "British Trade Corporation" that is to establish credit banks and otherwise encourage export trade under official auspices, as part of the scheme fostered by Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade.

AMERICA.

To revert to the American participation, it may not be amiss to quote an American with the cosmopolitan outlook. "You must not make mistakes as to us on the other side of the water. America has come into the war on her own account and not as a philanthropic supporter of the Allies." The best circles in Boston, New York and so forth are, of course absolutely pro-British. But the bulk of the American people are simply pro-Yankee. As to that, our Republic will be of inestimable service to the Allies, but don't anticipate too much American development in Europe. Remember the problem of all for the Allies a month ago was the financial one. America solves that, and by the German shipping released for allied trading, she practically makes up for your submarine losses. Are not these good enough for a start without switching our eagle on to the star of victory before there's been time to hustle round?

A MISSIONARY'S DOUBLE ESCAPE.

We have had many cases of sailors who have escaped from submarine attacks time and again, but the case of Dr. Rendel Harris, the well known Non-conformist scholar, is probably unique in his class. He has been in the Far East on missionary work with the late Dr. Hope Moulton and has twice escaped from wrecks caused by enemy torpedoes within six months. Dr. Hope Moulton, unhappily, was not so fortunate.

THE END IN SIX MONTHS?

A reliable Dutch correspondent writes of the condition of affairs in Germany in February. There appears to be an almost unanimous conviction in commercial circles in Holland that the situation in Germany is now so desperate that the war cannot possibly last more than six months. There can be no doubt of a weakening of national discipline and will to hold out. The obvious strain is telling on all sections of the people. Letters written by Germans to relatives and friends in Holland state that it is impossible to obtain enough food, even when high prices are offered. A partner in a Berlin banking firm wrote to a correspondent in New York before the break with the U.S., asking for small packets of rice and cocoa to be sent wrapped up in American newspapers "even 100 grammes (equal to 3½ oz.) from time to time would be welcome," he said.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is One Lot

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyndell," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,022 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1898.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$55.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1745

INTIMATIONS

YOU NEED NOT BE WORRIED BY THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

GET THE

MONTGOMERY WARD HABIT

AND

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It is a Guide to Good Living at Low Prices. Everything to Eat, Wear and Use.

ALL AT WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO YOU.

Four Million Families all over the World supply their needs from us.

WHY DON'T YOU?

Our Grocery List published every sixty days tells you the right prices to pay for high grade provisions. Let us send it to you—free, of course.

No matter where you live—you can save money by dealing with us.

America is the only big market in normal condition where production has not diminished, prices are not inflated, and means of shipping unimpaired.

Our service across the Pacific is unimpaired, and the freight rate for merchandise purchased from us is only \$2.25 per hundred pounds from Chicago clear through to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. This is for fast service by trans-Pacific liners. Compare our rate with the rate others quote you! It is much less than the regular rate either from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, or from the American Coast to the Orient.

Montgomery Ward & Co. is the only concern in the United States able to secure for its customers these low rates, because we are the only merchants in the United States having sufficient volume of business to ship a full carload of 30,000 pounds at one time. We are loading such a car every other day.

Buy in Chicago, where the world's cheapest prices prevail.

Our catalogue, a book of nearly 1,000 pages, is in the hands of every American Missionary, and on file at every American Consulate. It is sent free upon request to our home office, or may be obtained upon personal application to T. B. Tolman, 911 Urbitondo, Manila, P.I.; Wells Fargo & Co., Rojas Bldg., Calle David, Manila, P.I.; Wells Fargo & Co., 8 Kuixiang Road, Shanghai, China; or B. Monteith Webb & Co., Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co., Hongkong, China.

Mail requests to above should be accompanied by 25c gold to partly pay mailing expense.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

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Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda water.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J.C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN PEACE INTRIGUER CAPTURED BY RUSSIANS.

A GERMAN THREAT.

PETERSBURG, June 4.—The Russians at Riga have detained a Saxon Lieutenant named Rabenau who came into the Russian lines with provocative separate peace proposals. German aeroplanes have dropped demands for his return by the 5th inst., otherwise he will be terribly avenged. The Russians have replied that the Lieutenant will be regarded as a deserter, and he sent to the interior of Russia.

BRAZIL'S RESOURCES IN THE WAR.

LONDON, June 4.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that it is certain that Brazil will utilise all her resources in the war. With a population of 20,000,000, she can soon raise an army which should be of considerable assistance in the European war. As far as is known, 42 German ships have been seized in Brazil. They are practically undamaged and will be immediately placed at the disposal of the Allies.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

FINAL RESULT.

MELBOURNE, June 4.

The revised and final count of the Federal elections gives the following results: 53 Nationalists, 11 being Coalitionists; Mr. Hughes, and 22 Laborites in the House of Representatives; and 24 Nationalists and 12 Laborites in the Senate.

JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE WAR.

TOKYO, June 4.

After a meeting of the leaders of all political parties, the Premier, Count Terauchi, informed the Cabinet that the leaders had agreed to preserve national unity during war time; accordingly, a National Commission, including the leaders, would be organized for the purpose of considering and carrying out of diplomatic measures and policies, under the direction of the Emperor.

OBITUARY.

TOKYO, June 4.

The death is announced of Mr. William Stone, the adviser to the Japanese Department of Communications.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MASSED ATTACKS ON FRENCH POSITIONS.

LONDON, June 3.

A French communiqué says: Units belonging to two German Divisions participated in the attack on the Yaucler and the Calvados plateaux. The Germans at Yaucler assaulted in dense ranks, sometimes shoulder to shoulder. The first attack retired in disorder. The second, which was accompanied by liquid fire, momentarily entered our advanced trenches, but the enemy was immediately ejected. We maintained our positions entirely.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ITS INCREASING POWER.

KIEFF, June 3.

M. Kerensky, Minister of War and Marine, replying to speeches by the Military Delegates, said that after touring the whole of Russia, and the front, he could affirm that what was regarded as the dying agony of the army was the laborious travail of the new Russia. Notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the army was increasing daily. It was based on new and intelligent discipline. Fraternization with the enemy had completely ceased.

PROFIT OF £2,601,000.

A BUMPER YEAR FOR CUNARD COMPANY.

A profit of £2,601,000 was made by the Cunard Company in their last financial year. This sum includes £132,068 brought forward from 1915; but, on the other hand, provision was made for further reserve for contingent liabilities arising out of the war.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep "Charterland," Collier, Cholera, and Diarrhoea, Remedy, always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. The remedy is a powerful germicide. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

MENACE TO LILLE.

BACK TO MONS BY THE AUTUMN.

The great possibility of Sir Douglas Haig's present thrust are outlined by a Student of War in the "Manchester Guardian."

Writing on the British front in the "Manchester Guardian," the writer says that it is further established that the Germans were not taken by surprise. The headquarter reports showed that they were afraid that what has happened would happen.

EMBARRASSED ENEMY.

"The line on which the Germans have elected to fight is east of St. Quentin, so that we must not jump to the conclusion, as so many have done from the reports of the German press, that the German line is broken. It is only another way of saying that they have not yet suffered a disaster comparable to that of the Russians at Gorlice at the beginning of the offensive in Galicia, and no one ever supposed that that was possible in the west on a single day.

"We have now what we never had on the Somme, two hands at work—a right which is following up the German retreat from the Somme, and a left which is loosening the hinge on which that retreat is being conducted. The second work is the more important because what is being attacked is the German hold on Flanders."

"We have now nearly complete control of the Vimy Ridge and are descending into the Douai plain, and if our advance here were pressed far enough it would separate the German armies in Lille and Flanders from their armies in the north of France. The distance from Flanders to Douai is about eleven miles, and the loss of Douai would not only open up a way round Lille but would probably compel the evacuation of the positions served by the main line through Valenciennes."

"Everything depends on the speed with which we can follow up our success, but if we have a win forward by tactical manoeuvre as in the Somme, we should get Lille, force the evacuation of Flanders, and be approaching our first positions at Mons before the autumn. We should be satisfied with these results; less would disappoint, more would be cause for enthusiasm."

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" in its latest discussion on the objects of the war, says: "Our war object which must not be forgotten is that England must be driven out of Calais, from the Ionian Isles, from Crete and Cyprus, from the guard post before the Dardanelles. That is our minimum demand. We should also like to include Malta and Gibraltar so that Europe might be freed from the English yoke." The "Kölnische Zeitung" also declares that the conflict between Germany and England can only end when one of the States can no longer continue to fight. "We shall give our last drop of blood and exert all our forces in order to maintain the struggle, because we know the conflict of the European States against the sea power of England will end for the welfare of the world if England is defeated. Therefore it is for us not to forget the interests of Europe as a whole on account of our own interests." Another indication of disquiet among the German people is afforded by the "Berliner Tageblatt," which, referring to the British official communiqué over the German victory, says: "These fanfaries may awaken some anxiety in German homes. It is desirable to look upon the events with calm cool judgment. English reports are at present unreliable. They wish to awaken an optimistic view of affairs among their readers."

ROMANOFF FAMILY'S FORTUNE.

Petersburg, April 3.—M. Titoff, the commissary appointed by the Provisional Government to take charge of the affairs of the ex-Tsar and his family, has applied for a grant to cover their immediate expenses.

According to a rough estimate of their private fortunes, it appears that Nicholas II. was not more than £100,000 in cash and securities. His wife's fortune amounts to about £110,000. Young Alexis is much wealthier, as his allowance has been accumulated. The fortunes of his sisters are estimated as follows: Olga, £300,000; Tatiana, £400,000; Marie, £370,000; Anastasia, £330,000.

Since 1908 the Civil List has amounted to £1,600,000 annually, but enormous revenues were derived from mines, forests, and lands belonging to the Emperor's Cabinet. The expenditure of the Court swallowed up these vast sums on the maintenance of Imperial residences, shooting boxes, and a whole host of retainers. Hence in spite of his great possessions, the Tsar appears to be a poor man, inasmuch as the real estate belonging to the Cabinet will become State property.

The position of the Grand Duke and other members of the Romanoff family will also have to be considered. Some of them like Nicholas Nicolaievitch and the heirs of the late Grand Duke Constantine, own large private properties. The other kinsmen had little besides an annual grant from the revenue of the Imperial Appanages, which will also revert to the State.

Daily accumulating revelations regarding the private life of the ex-Sovereigns in connection with the Rasputin scandal have brought about an almost sweeping change of feeling against the re-establishment of monarchy. Practically all the newspapers now entertain the possibility of adopting the Republican form of Government, and if the Constituent Assembly could by any means be convened within the next few months the result would unquestionably favour a Republic.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep "Charterland," Collier, Cholera, and Diarrhoea, Remedy, always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. The remedy is a powerful germicide. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

ADDITION TO N.Y.K. FLEET.

The steamer *Suzuno Maru*, which was launched at the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, on April 25th, has been completed for service and handed over to the owners, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The *Nagasaki Maru*, a sister ship will be launched from the Dockyard early this month.

TWO SHIPS LAUNCHED AT KOBE.

Two ships were launched at Kobe on the same day a fortnight ago, from the Kawasaki Dockyard.

The first vessel to take the water was the *Chidori Maru*, No. 2, built for stock purposes. She is a cargo boat of 10,000 tons d.w., 7,500 gross tonnage, her principal dimensions being: length 445 feet, beam 58 ft., depth 34 ft. The keel was laid on January 25th last and she has been built under the supervision of Lloyd's Surveyor and the Surveyors of the Teishichu.

A few minutes later the steamer *Heian Maru* was launched. This is a vessel of 1,350 tons gross, built to the order of the Chosen Yusen Kaisha. The keel of the *Heian Maru* was laid on February 20th last, and her construction therefore occupied but three months. She is intended for the Chosen coastwise trade.

It is stated that the *Daikoku Maru* has been sold to Messrs. Farness, Withy & Co., Ltd., and will be handed over to that firm's agents at Kobe (Nale and Frezer, Ltd.) some time this month, when she will be renamed the *Har Soldier*.

NEW SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

New regulations with regard to shipping have been made under the Defence of the Realm Act. After June 1 next it shall not be lawful for the owner of a British ship to employ in any neutral state of manager, broker, or agent any person who is of enemy nationality, or who, being a corporation or company, is under enemy control.

The Admiralty or the Shipping Controller have been given power to direct that any British ship shall be equipped with such apparatus as may be specified in the directions for securing the safety of the ship, and that the crew of the ship shall be properly instructed in the use of such apparatus. Failure to carry out such directions may lead to seizure and detention of a ship.

The Board of Trade is empowered to enforce the charging of harbour or dock dues in excess of the statutory maxima in cases where, owing to circumstances arising out of the war, such a course is necessary for the carrying on of the undertaking.

DR. LEYDS ON GERMANY.

BOER EX-SECRETARY HOPES FOR KAISSER'S OVERTHROW.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, former State Secretary of the Transvaal and the friend and companion of President Kruger, gave to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague recently his views on the world war.

While insisting on his old point of view regarding the events in South Africa, in which he played a leading part, Dr. Leyds was equally emphatic in his condemnation of the policy of the Kaiser and the military party in Berlin in the present war. The victory of Germany, he said, would be a menace to the world.

"Germany," he said, "has protested very loudly in this war against America's supplying the English with arms. She considers American action non-neutral, but forgets conveniently that during the Boer war she held a different conception of neutrality."

"At first Krupp and I may add, the Austrian Skoda Works supplied the British with war material, and this despite the fact that popular opinion in Germany was on the side of the Boers, while the Crusade works in France declined to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing profitable business. Great Britain lost a quarrel with the Boers and it came to war, but Germany had no reason for quarrelling with us and yet she went out of her way to supply arms against us."

"I think it is well to keep these few subjects I have touched upon in view. To face facts and consider points which might develop to our disadvantage is not to my mind, pessimism. It is to be of service to the world."

The profits and losses of the war, and by a reconstruction of our fiscal policy, remove many of the advantages the German enjoyed in the past—a punishment he so richly deserves—then, in the rivalry that is to come, we shall have to be on our guard against the British trade and commerce, and therefore a great future for British banking. (Cheers.)

THE ABSORPTION OF THE BANK OF MAURITIUS.

At our last meeting I made a somewhat vague allusion to a matter I was unable at the moment to disclose, but a few days afterwards you would have seen the public announcement of the absorption of the Bank of Mauritius, an acquisition which I think will prove of very great value to us. We invited one of its directors, Mr. Chalmers, to join our board, which is not only a pleasure to us personally, but his experience and connection with the bank are of very great assistance to us in conducting the affairs of our new branch.

I do not think it necessary on this occasion for me to deal in detail with the balance sheet before you. It is a fairly lengthy statement, progress and expansion, and one item in particular which cannot but be gratifying to us all is that we have seen our way to add a further £20,000 to the reserve fund, bringing it up to £200,000 or £210,000. The only other account I will refer to is "freehold banking premises," which has increased to £225,356 due to the purchase of our new premises in Bombay and Mauritius, both being very desirable additions to our property.

After providing fully for depreciation in securities, all bad and doubtful debts, and paying special dividends, bonus, and other matters, your board consider well justified, and notified (cheers) the net profit for the year is £123,274. 10s. 10d., which is a very satisfactory increase on anything hitherto shown, and is a credit to the management and the new branches in Mauritius and Shanghai. We make the annual con-

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

CONTINUED PROGRESS AND EXPANSION.

THE NEW BRANCHES IN MAURITIUS AND SHANGHAI.

At the 24th Annual General Meeting held on April 13, Mr. R. J. Blane, the chairman, in his address, said: "Gentlemen, I suppose you will all allow me to take the report and accounts as read. A prediction in the early autumn of 1914 that the following two years would have been as prosperous as they have proved to be would I think have been received with considerable incredulity. It is therefore satisfactory to have accomplished the unexpected. The past two years and a half have seen so many preconceived ideas and theories overturned that one hesitates to pass any opinion whatever as to the future, but I cannot shut my eyes to the possibilities of a check to recent prosperity, even if it has not already set in, and that sooner or later we must feel the effect of the stupendous expenditure the nation has met. It is to be the blackest, no period of depression, and trade and commerce are to continue to flourish without a break, then surely the only logical conclusion that can be come to is the war is economically beneficial. Few, however, would I think, expect that view. There may be further surprises in store for us, more shattered theories, and therefore I think it wiser to keep an open mind as to the future, accepting our prosperity up to present with complacency, and being well in view the many complex problems that may yet have to be faced."

I hinted just now that a reaction may have already set in, and to all of you familiar with Eastern trade it must be very apparent that during the past two years the restrictions in the financial, tonnage, &c., a decided change, and not for the better, has come over the general outlook. It is not my intention to criticize any enactments that have been passed, as, whatever our opinions are, they must be subordinate to the necessities of the State, and in times such as these the entire and complete survey of the situation can only be made by a few, and those only who are fully acquainted with and have to provide for the requirements of the Empire as a whole. Legislation must proceed on some severely than on others, but there is no getting away from the fact that existing restrictions must hamper trade and be prejudicial to the prosperity of India for the time being. I expect a complete relaxation as soon as the Government is it is to us, and we cannot doubt that they will relieve the situation as soon as circumstances permit. Meanwhile, gentlemen, there is nothing for it but to remember, we are at war, and it is up to all of us to support the Government with every means in our power, hoping that the sacrifices made will the sooner enable a return to normal conditions."

THE CURRENCY SITUATION: TAXATION. The currency situation is improving, but progress is not rapid, owing to the heavy drain on stocks of rupees for financing the war in India in which the Government is the principal agent. The introduction of notes of a lower denomination than five rupees, if decided upon, is, I think, a distinct move in the right direction, and a change such as that is frequently more alarming in the prospective than it is in reality. The £1 note here is a good instance of it. The steady rise for months past in the value of silver to a point which was beginning to attract serious attention has been arrested for the time being, but to those connected with the finances of our great dependency, the fluctuations of this market must continue to be of absorbing interest. The price of silver before the war was under £40; it is now about £44, and the silver parity of the rupee is, say, 43d., approximately. A further factor of very great importance in its bearing on future profits is taxation, both here and in India. To what extent recent legislation in the latter country will affect us is not yet quite clear, as full details of the method of application have still to be received; but that a serious burden will have to be borne for years to come I fear there can be little doubt. If Government, however, will deal equitably and on broad lines with the question of dual-taxation within the Empire, I am sure all of us will readily submit to bearing our share of whatever burden is put upon us. (Cheers.)

I think it is well to keep these few subjects I have touched upon in view. To face facts and consider points which might develop to our disadvantage is not to my mind, pessimism. It is to be of service to the world."

The profits and losses of the war, and by a reconstruction of our fiscal policy, remove many of the advantages the German enjoyed in the past—a punishment he so richly deserves—then, in the rivalry that is to come, we shall have to be on our guard against the British trade and commerce, and therefore a great future for British banking. (Cheers.)

An extraordinary story of a German woman who spent the last few months of her life in England, obtained situations as temporary parlourmaid in the houses of two British generals, was told at Westminster Palace Court on March 21, when Alwine Wilhelmine Boldt was sentenced to six months' hard labour for failing to register and for other breaches of the Aliens Restriction Order. "The Commissioner of Police takes the most serious view of this case," said Detective Sergeant Ewart, who explained that it was in consequence of the woman's persistent inquiries regarding the whereabouts and movements of an officer of the very highest rank and importance that a communication was made to Scotland-yard which resulted in her arrest. It was also stated that Boldt—who at the time of her arrest was living in Piccadilly as the widow of a Dutch merchant—had paid visits to prohibited areas, including places of military importance in the north and a south-east coast town.

PARLOURMAID A SPY?

The issues depending upon the future attitude of the defensive forces of Russia are of such vital consequence, both to this country and to the Allies, that naturally they absorb the attention of all reflecting persons.

The Russian soldier for the most part is not only a soldier, but a peasant, and his attitude is and must always be closely connected with the development of the agrarian question. In a crisis such as the present this question comes inevitably to the fore, and the peasant soldier's thoughts naturally revert to his home and the long-hoped-for distribution of the land. Led to believe that the moment has arrived for the realization of his desire, he is tempted consequently to desert in order to secure for his family a reasonable share of the good things now obtainable and to protect it against molestation during the period of anxiety and danger.

SCHOOLBOY LAND ARMY.

DRAFTS FOR SERVICE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

One of the most interesting experiments in relation to the land is that of schoolboy labour, and public and other schools are being drawn upon for volunteers. The National Service Department has issued the fact that 50 Rugby boys are now at work on a Devonshire farm, and states that an organization has been started which is to cover schoolboy life throughout England—provided of course, that the boys are big enough and strong enough to undertake agricultural work. It is expected that before long it will be possible to distribute schoolboys over the whole country, wherever their services may be required. Boys are also being trained for forestry work.

Another scheme of labour for the land is that of 2500 Servants, and school teachers, when not employed in their ordinary work. A large number of local authorities are willing to lend men with agricultural experience, and this labour is also being organized.

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HONGKONG

GEN. BRUSILOFF'S WARNING.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE SUPPORTED.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA.)

ODESSA, April 12.

The issues depending upon the future attitude of the defensive forces of Russia are of such vital consequence, both to this country and to the Allies, that naturally they absorb the attention of all reflecting persons.

The Russian soldier for the most part is not only a soldier, but a peasant, and his attitude is and must always be closely connected with the development of the agrarian question. In a crisis such as the present this question comes inevitably to the fore, and the peasant soldier's thoughts naturally revert to his home and the long-hoped-for distribution of the land. Led to believe that the moment has arrived for the realization of his desire, he is tempted consequently to desert in order to secure for his family a reasonable share of the good things now obtainable and to protect it against molestation during the period of anxiety and danger.

On the other hand, owing to the reported abolition of punishments, he has no reason to fear the consequences of such an act.

In the early years of the French Republic, citizen armies, under elected officers, repulsed the foreign foe, but a return to the state of things prevailing at this time should be deprecated. The soldiers of the Fleet, who are drawn from the seaport towns, are as a rule more intelligent and better educated, but on the other hand, are more exposed to the influence of the Extreme Socialist agitators of the international type. Representatives of both arms abroad the work men's congresses here, which so far have passed resolutions urging the energetic prosecution of the war.

Not only a relaxation of discipline, but the existence of any kind of confusion or disunity in the central government would prove fatal to the efficiency of the Army. On this point General Brulloff speaking at a banquet given to three Deputies of the Duma, said: "The Army made some noteworthy observations."

In the name of the active Army I drink to the health of the members of that sovereign Duma, who have appointed a Government which will lead us towards the Constituent Assembly. The last words of General Brulloff were: "The Army made some noteworthy observations."

We of the Army [he said] took the oath of allegiance to the newly-formed Government fully realizing the imperative necessity of supporting it steadfastly, and we are prepared to sacrifice our lives if that will afford it a chance of fulfilling its purpose to the end.

"I receive many telegrams and letters expressing a certain distrust in regard to the Army—not to me personally, that I cannot say, but to the Army. They think the Army has gone over to the new regime, but still its feelings towards the old one. That is undoubtedly not so. Soldiers, officers, and generals, all have accepted the new order consciously, and not one desired to turn back. The Army will fulfil its duties at all hazards."

I greatly esteem the Council of Labour Deputies, but the order which is issued at first entails much harm. As is known, it states that officers must be chosen by the soldiers. Such a thing has never been seen. There is no such army in the whole world. If there were it would not be an army, but a mob. This was more dangerous because of its possible results behind the front. Here there is complete solidarity between the officers and soldiers in the trenches. This order is not so pernicious at the front, where it failed to destroy discipline and comradeship, as it did in the rear. There the effect was really destructive in many places—not in our Army, be it said to the honour, but in the remote rear of Russia."

But all this is the reverse side of the medal. We of the active Army are devoted wholeheartedly to Russia and the new Government, and are all equally prepared to lay down our lives to save the fatherland. I do not wish to see the defeat of the enemy, and destroy German Imperialism and militarism, there can be no glorious or powerful Russia. Those who think that the war can now be ended or that the country can be saved without going ahead are mistaken. To beat the enemy we must go ahead, for men's congresses here, which so far have passed resolutions urging the energetic prosecution of the war."

The last words of General Brulloff were: "The Army made some noteworthy observations."

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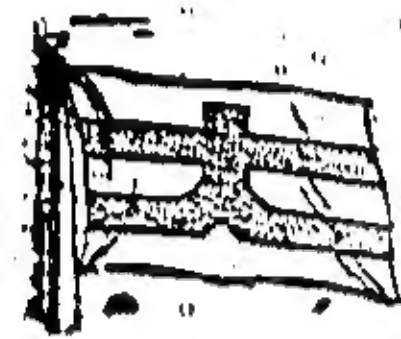
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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PAKHOT & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	June 7, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SEIKING	June 7, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TAMU	June 9, at 4 p.m.
NEWCOWANG	ANRU	June 9, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HUNGOW	June 10, Daylight

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MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, June 12, at Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 p.m.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE: A weekly service, is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, OASH CHEMISTS.

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BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY - 3s 6d 1/2 2/6 & 4d
KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED
BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, Wellington Mills, London

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING. HAITAN.....[Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....] TUESDAY, 12th June at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "NIPPON MARU" arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from Hongkong.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 12th June at 5 p.m. will be landed as Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 9th June, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All claims and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 13th June, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 23rd June, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, June 4, 1917. 1869

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

THE Steamship "REMBRANDT" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the tenth of June, 1917, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1917. 1869

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "MISHIMA MARU" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Swatow, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 11th June, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1917. 1870

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues. 12th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri. 22nd June
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues. 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Tues. 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Fri. 27th July
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Fri. 10th August

Finest Class to London G3343. (£71-10-0) Return G3603. (£1292)

San Francisco G3550. G3437.50

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamers Tons & Speed. Sailing.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to T. DAIGO AGENT.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier), Telephone 291.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

KAMAKURA MARU, (FRIDAY, 8th June, at Noon)

SHIDZUKA MARU, (WEDNESDAY, 20th June, at Noon)

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NINIKO MARU, (FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 a.m.)

SUWA MARU, (MONDAY, 18th June, at 11 a.m.)

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KIRIN MARU, (SATURDAY, 16th June, at Noon)

ATSUTA MARU, (MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.)

SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

TOTOMI MARU, (THURSDAY, 7th June, at Noon)

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

RANGOON MARU, (SATURDAY, 9th June, at Noon)

LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Tel. No. 291 & 292

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 2s 6d (cash) per Copy

TO LET

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Bowdon.
A **FLAT** in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 24,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

TO LET

ARDSHEAL, No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.
Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 4, 1917. 1571

TO LET

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.
Also **GODOWN** in Duddell Street. For rent, and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEZAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET

WELL appointed and comfortable European House Nos. 17 and 19 **KENNEDY ROAD**. With electric lights already installed.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10 Des Vaux Road Central.
Tel. Nos. 906 and 551.
Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1508

TO LET

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
or **THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY.**
Hongkong, May 24, 1917. 1827

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
HOUSES in Kowloon and York Building.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY two very desirable **SHOPS** situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
46, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1573

EXCHANGE

Hongkong, June 5, 1917.

On London	2/4
Bank Wire	2/4
On demand	2/4 1/2
30 days sight	2/5
4 months sight	2/5 3/4
Credit, 4 months sight	2/5 3/4
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/5 3/4
On Paris	2/3 3/4
On demand	2/3 3/4
Credit, 4 months sight	2/3 3/4
On New York	2/3 3/4
On demand	2/3 3/4
Credit, 30 days sight	2/3 3/4
On Bombay	2/3 3/4
On demand	2/3 3/4
On Calcutta	2/3 3/4
On demand	2/3 3/4
On Singapore	2/3 3/4
On demand	2/3 3/4
On Manila	2/3 3/4
On demand	2/3 3/4
On Shanghai	2/3 3/4
On demand	2/3 3/4
31 days sight (private paper)	2/3 3/4
On Yokohama	2/3 3/4
On demand	2/3 3/4
Gold leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	48.10
Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate)	48.25 n.
Silver (per oz.)	38 3/16 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	18 3/4 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cent	1 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	5 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	4 1/2 p.m.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day	On date at 1 p.m.	On date at 2 p.m.	On date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.74	29.76
Temperature	80	80	80
Humidity	87	89	70
Direction of Wind	W.W.	W.W.	W.W.
Force	2	2	3
Weather	bd	o	o
Rain	0.03	0.00	0.16

Signal open air temperature on the 11th to 16th, open air temperature on the 11th to 16th.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, June 5, 1917.

NOW SHOWING

THE 8 H. P. BROOKE MARINE MOTOR
MADE IN ENGLAND

One of the most finished engineering accomplishments we have ever seen.

STARTS AND RUNS ON KEROSENE

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.,

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £22,970,367

I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,600

II—Fire Funds: £3,877,047

III—Life & Annuity Funds: £17,567,580

Sinking Fund Account: £28,250

Revenue Fire Branch: £2,381,456

Life and Annuity: £1,141,583

Revenue Marine Department: £37,529

Other Receipts: £75,940

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HEAD A SIGHT WITH ERUPTIONS

Child Would Scream and Tear It. All in a Scale. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My baby started with one little eruption on her scalp, and it became worse till it was about the size of a five shilling piece. It was all in a scale which became full of matter. She would scream and tear at it until we thought she would have died, and we were up a fortnight with her."

"My husband saw a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and sent for a free sample. We used only one tin of Cuticura Ointment and one bar of Soap, and her head is completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. G. B. B. Baker, Ashcroft, N. Dorchester, Eng., July 23, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post when 25-p Skin Rock. (Send to please Cuticura to be sent to you.) Address: Cuticura, P. O. Box 10, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

For sample, F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. 4, England. Sold everywhere.

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